

within the required time. If the Commandant (G-M) determines that the information is material, the Commandant (G-M) may suspend the processing of the application. The period of suspension is not counted toward the time limits in 33 U.S.C. 1503(c)(6), 1504(d)(3), (e)(2), and (g), and 1508(b)(1).

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

**§ 148.222 When must public meetings be held?**

(a) Before a license is issued, at least one public meeting under 33 U.S.C. 1504(g) must be held in each adjacent coastal State.

(b) The Commandant (G-M), in coordination with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, shall publish a notice of public meetings in the FEDERAL REGISTER and mails or delivers a copy of the notice to the applicant, to each adjacent coastal State, and to all who request a copy.

(c) Anyone may attend the public meeting(s) and provide oral or written information. The presiding officer may limit the time for providing oral information.

**§ 148.227 How is a public meeting reported?**

(a) After completion of a meeting, the presiding officer forwards a report on the hearing to the Commandant (G-M) for docketing.

(b) The report contains at least:

(1) An overview of the factual issues addressed;

(2) A transcript or recording of the meeting; and

(3) A copy of all material submitted to the presiding officer.

(c) During the hearing, the presiding officer announces the information that the report must contain.

## FORMAL HEARINGS

**§ 148.228 What if a formal evidentiary hearing is necessary?**

(a) After all public meetings under 148.222 are concluded, the Commandant (G-MSO), in coordination with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, considers whether there are one or more specific and material factual issues that may be resolved by a formal evidentiary hearing.

(b) If the Commandant (G-M), in coordination with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, determines that one or more issues under paragraph (a) of this section exist, the Coast Guard will hold at least one formal evidentiary hearing under 5 U.S.C. 554 in the District of Columbia.

(c) The Commandant (G-MSO) files a request for assignment of an administrative law judge (ALJ) with the ALJ Docketing Center. The Chief Administrative Law Judge designates an ALJ or other person to conduct the hearing.

(d) The recommended findings and the record developed in a hearing under paragraph (b) of this section are considered by the Administrator of the Maritime Administration in deciding whether to approve or deny a license.

**§ 148.230 How is notice of a formal hearing given?**

(a) The Commandant (G-M) publishes a notice of the hearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER and sends a notice of the hearing to the applicant, to each adjacent coastal State, and to each person who requests such a notice.

(b) The notice of the hearing includes the applicant's name, the name of the ALJ assigned to conduct the hearing, a list of the factual issues to be resolved, the address of the place where documents are to be filed, and the address where a copy of the rules of practice, procedure, and evidence to be used at the hearing is available.

**§ 148.232 What are the rules for a formal hearing?**

(a) The Commandant (G-M) determines the rules for each formal hearing. Unless otherwise specified in this part, the Commandant (G-M) applies the rules of practice, procedure, and evidence in part 20 of this chapter.

(b) The Commandant (G-M) sends a written copy of the procedure to the applicant, each person intervening in the proceedings, and each person who requests a copy.

**§ 148.234 What are the limits of an administrative law judge's jurisdiction?**

(a) An ALJ's jurisdiction begins upon assignment to a proceeding.